

ALL MERCHANDISE
ADVERTISED IN THE
TRIBUNE IS GUARANTEED

VOL. LXXX No. 26,904

Harding Says Wilson Made Cox Accept League Issue

Asserts He Has Absolute
Proof President Forced
Democratic Nominee to
Champion Ratification

Meets Challenge For a Referendum

Question of Whether We
Shall Have 4 Years More
Readiness to Surrender

From a Staff Correspondent
MARION, Ohio, July 13.—Sen-
ator Warren G. Harding, Republican
presidential nominee, in a statement
today charged that there exists ab-
solute proof that President Wilson
has forced Governor Cox, the Demo-
cratic nominee, to go before the
country upon the issue of ratification
of the League of Nations without
protection to American interests.

Employing the words of Governor
Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt, the
vice-presidential nominee, Senator
Harding argues that should the
Democrats win the league would be
ratified without adequate reserva-
tions and America immediately
would become involved in the twenty
or more wars now being fought in
the world.

Gladly Accepts Challenge
The Republican nominee declared
that as the President demands a
campaign on this issue and the Demo-
cratic candidates unqualifiedly
acquiesce, the Republican party and
candidates gladly accept the chal-
lenge.

"We are more than willing," said
Senator Harding, "to make the elec-
tion a national referendum on the
question whether we shall have four
years more of Democratic readiness
to surrender this Republic."

Proof Wilson Has Won
Senator Harding's statement follows:
"Columbus dispatches describing
the conference between the Demo-
cratic nominees for President and
Vice-President on Monday, say that
Governor Cox left it to the Vice-
Presidential nominee to make
known the conclusions reached,
and, thus authorized to speak for
both of them, the Vice-Presidential
nominee stated that he considered
the League of Nations one of the
dominant issues of the campaign,
not only in the East, but in the
West. He expected to make his cam-
paign chiefly on the League of Nations
issue."

Neither Platform Satisfies Labor

ATLANTIC CITY, July 13.—
"Neither platform contains planks
which labor felt it was entitled to,"
Frank Morrison, Secretary of the
American Federation of Labor,
said today in addressing the con-
vention of the American Flint
Glass Workers' Union. He ad-
monished the delegates to go out
and "elect our friends and defeat
our enemies."

Cox to Confer With Wilson Next Sunday

Democratic Nominee Ar-
ranges for Meeting and
Will Be Accompanied by
Running Mate, Roosevelt

Differ Widely on League

Party Leaders Predict
Complete Harmony and
See Democratic Congress

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 13.—President
Wilson will confer with Governor
James M. Cox, Democratic nominee for
President, and Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Democratic nominee for Vice-Presi-
dent, at the White House next Sunday
morning.

The conference was arranged over
the long-distance telephone to-day and
will start at 10:30 a. m. It will be
the first meeting between the President
and the nominee. It was arranged at
the request of Governor Cox, who called
upon the White House this morning and
had a long talk with Joseph P. Tum-
ulty, secretary to the President.

Announcement that the conference
was to be held was made at Columbus,
Ohio, by Governor Cox, and confirmed
here by Secretary Tumulty, who said
that there was a feeling of pleasure
among Democratic leaders over the
fact that the Governor had sought the
interview.

President Wilson and Governor Cox
hold widely divergent views on im-
portant issues, including the League
of Nations. The fact, however, that the
Governor asked for the conference is
regarded as an indication that the
nominee wants to do all he can to ad-
just the differences of opinion and an-
ticipate the League of Nations heartily
and actively in the campaign.

"The difference between the Presi-
dent and Governor Cox on the league
is more than a matter of words," said
a man who is an important figure in
the Administration and who returned
to-day from San Francisco. "Cox
wants strong reservations, while the
President does not want them. It will
be difficult to reconcile the difference
between their views."

Persons close to the President said
to-day that President Wilson does not
intend to change the principle of the reser-
vations suggested by Governor Cox, and
that the President would withhold any in-
dication of his attitude until after
Sunday's conference.

Third Party Formed With Labor's Aid

Nine Groups Are Joined;
Convention to Receive
Platform and Choose
Its Candidates To-day

Ford Orders His Name Withdrawn

La Follette Is Favorite;
New Organization Will
Enter Congress Races

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
CHICAGO, July 13.—A third national
political party was launched here to-
day when a coalition of nine minor
groups, headed by the Committee of
Forty-eight and the Labor party of the
United States was effected after a
long struggle.

The differences on platform decla-
rations, which had delayed the amal-
gamation movement for several days,
were compromised.

The platform committee was unable
to report to-night and the convention
at 10:30 o'clock adjourned until 9:30
a. m. to-morrow. It is expected that
the platform will be ready then and
after it is adopted nomination of a
candidate for President will be in
order.

Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin,
was the most promising of those who
have entered the race. Henry Ford,
who had established an office here this
morning, will not have his name placed
before the convention, according to
Charles S. Hoffman, of Florida, manager
of the Ford boom. The proposed pub-
lic ownership plank of the amal-
gamation group is said to be the obstacle
upon which the Ford boom was wrecked.

Parties in the Merger
The parties which have merged are
the Labor party, the Committee of
Forty-eight, the American Party of
Texas, the Single Tax party, the Non-
partisan League, the World War Vet-
erans, the Private Soldiers and Sailors'
League, the American Constitutional
Party and the Chicago Federation of
Labor.

The conference committee of the
Committee of Forty-eight finally yield-
ed to the demands of the Labor party
for a compromise on platform issues
after the forty South Dakota delegates
of the Nonpartisan League had entered
into negotiations with the labor group.
The labor group occupied their con-
vention at Carmen's Hall long enough
to take the farmers into the fold. The
Nonpartisan League, already in accord
with the labor group, proved to be the
binding material in bringing the
latter group and laborites together.

When it was announced that the
conference committee of the laborites
and the Forty-eighters had agreed in
terms the Forty-eighters and the seven
other groups which have already
joined with them paraded to Car-
den Hall where the labor convention
was in session and the Forty-eighters
J. A. H. Hopkins, of New York, chair-
man of the Forty-eighters' national
committee, was elected joint
chairman with John W. Walker, of the
labor party, to preside over the amal-
gamation convention.

De Cordova Murder Laid To Jealousy

Broker's Wife Shot by
Chauffeur - Suicide
Whose Attention She
Spurned, Is Declared

Slayer Known as Religious Fanatic

Boasted Several Days Ago
That His Name Would
Appear in Newspapers

From a Staff Correspondent
NEW LONDON, Conn., July 13.—
Jealousy was the motive for the mur-
der of Mrs. Florence Mabel De Cor-
dova, wife of Arthur De Cordova, a
broker of 25 Broad Street, New York,
who was shot and killed by Bernard
R. Geisler, her chauffeur, while she
was out driving with him last night
near Stonington, fifteen miles east of
here.

The authorities declared to-day they
had obtained evidence that Geisler
was infatuated with Mrs. De Cordova,
and that he killed her and mortally
wounded himself when she failed to
reciprocate his attentions.

Geisler, a hotel porter, who took a
daughter of De Cordova, twenty-one,
his son Eustace, twenty-one and George
Young Bauche, a friend, came to New
London to-day to claim the body of his
wife. He said he had been informed
at his home in New York that his
wife and the chauffeur had been killed
in an accident and it was not until
his arrival here that he learned of the
murder and suicide.

Chauffeur a Fanatic
Mrs. De Cordova was a social
favorite in the summer colony at the
Griswold Hotel at Eastern Point, New
London. She was forty-four, and a
striking blonde. With her son and
daughter, she had taken a suite at the
hotel for the summer, where her
husband was to visit her for the week-
end. Geisler had been in her employ
for the last two years. Accord-
ing to Mr. Bauche, who spoke at the
De Cordova, the chauffeur never was
known to be unduly attentive to Mrs.
De Cordova. He was looked upon as a
religious fanatic, Mr. Bauche said.

About a dozen witnesses were ex-
amined to-day by Benjamin H. Hewitt,
county prosecutor; W. F. Broughton,
deputy sheriff; Franklin H. Brown,
coroner, and William H. Gray,
two judges. Geisler, it was learned,
had boasted that his name would ap-
pear in the newspapers.

Geisler, who lived in an annex of
the Griswold Hotel, frequently told his
fellow chauffeurs there that Mrs. De
Cordova supplied him with quantities
of whisky. He said he had separated
from his wife and henceforth intended
to live a life of ease.

Two days ago Geisler was seen in
a field near the hotel practicing target
shooting with a revolver.
A detective connected with the hotel
said he recalled that when Mr. De Cor-
dova was dressed in a dinner suit and
two whisky bottles in his hands, he
last Sunday Geisler was looking in
at a window and making threatening
gestures at Mr. De Cordova.
One chauffeur said Geisler had de-
clared to him, "Watch the iting party,
boys. You'll see my name in them be-
fore long."

Allies Break Off Spa Parley;

Foch Prepares to Occupy Ruhr;

Russians Said to Accept Truce

Rumor Lloyd George Has
Note From Bolshevik
Foreign Minister Agreeing
to Polish Armistice

Russian Advance
Gathers Speed

Poles Count on Allies'
Aid Within Two Weeks
if Soviet Rejects Truce

By Arthur S. Draper
From The Tribune's European Bureau
Copyright, 1920, New York Tribune Inc.
LONDON, July 13.—It is rumored
that Premier Lloyd George has re-
ceived a message from Tschitcherine,
Bolshevik Commissary of Foreign Af-
airs, yielding to the Allied demand
for an immediate armistice on the
Russian-Polish front.

The Bolshevik forces rapidly are ap-
proaching the line Grodno-Brest-
Litovsk-Rovno, which the Allies have
set as the western boundary beyond
which the Reds must not advance, if
they intend to open armistice nego-
tiations. Both the Warsaw and Moscow
communications show the Bolshevik rate
of progress on the northern and mid-
dle fronts to be extremely rapid, which
is certain proof that the Poles are
offering no resistance, being satisfied
to fall back to new lines for reorganiza-
tion.

Having passed through Minsk Sun-
day, Trotsky's troops must now be a
trifle more than one hundred miles
east of Grodno, and about the same
distance from Brest-Litovsk.
Warsaw reports declare that the
whole population is rallying to Gen-
eral Plisudski's assistance, and that the
volunteers rapidly being organized
into defensive forces.

SPA, Belgium, July 13.—(By The As-
sociated Press).—What is tantamount to a
threat of direct action to force the gov-
ernment to call a truce, withdraw the
troops from Ireland and institute an
Irish parliament was voted at the
Trades Union Congress in London to-
day, when a resolution introduced by
the Miners' Federation was adopted on
a card vote by 2,760,000 against
1,636,000.

This vote followed previous rather
confusing votes, but its effect, accord-
ing to James Henry Thomas, general
secretary of the National Union of
Railwaymen, is that should the gov-
ernment ignore the railwaymen's res-
olution calling a truce in Ireland and
opening an Irish parliament it will
become the duty of the congress com-
mittee to see that the miners' resolu-
tion is carried into effect.

It is believed, however, that before
any ballot on this subject is taken
another congress will be summoned to
consider the matter. The miners' res-
olution is a demand for a "down
tools" policy by a majority largely ex-
ceeding one million.

Britain to Bar Colonies to Japanese

And Seek U. S. Alliance in Pacific

From The Tribune's European Bureau
(Copyright, 1920, New York Tribune Inc.)

LONDON, July 13.—The Anglo-Japanese alliance, which is to
continue in effect at least another year, is to be revised to provide a
safeguard for Canada and Australia against the immigration of
Japanese.

The influence of Germany in the Far East, which was one of the
reasons which brought about the alliance ten years ago to-day, is no
longer a factor, according to the British, who now would prefer an
alliance with the United States covering the Pacific problems. The gov-
ernment will sound out America in the coming year.

In some quarters here it is predicted that eventually the present
alliance will be supplanted by two new treaties, one with Japan and the
other with the United States, more closely recognizing the common
interests of Canada, Australia and America in the Far East.

British Labor U. S. Fleet Ends Demands Army Spalato Fight;

Quit Ireland American Slain

Union Congress in London,
by Majority of Million,
Insists Parliament Be
Established for Island

Threaten General Strike
Cessation of Manufacture
of Munitions for Use in
Erin and Russia Asked

LONDON, July 13 (By The Associated
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THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy to-day; showers and
cooler to-morrow; moderate and south-
west winds.
Full Report on Last Page

TWO CENTS
In Greater New York

THREE CENTS
Within 200 Miles

FOUR CENTS
Elsewhere

Sessions Halt as Ger-
mans Refuse Demand
for Delivery of 2,000,-
000 Tons Coal Monthly

Military Action
Seems Inevitable

French Army Chief and
British Marshal to Plan
Enforcement of Treaty

By Ralph Courtney
Special Cable to The Tribune
Copyright, 1920, New York Tribune Inc.

SPA, Belgium, July 13.—The
break between the Allies and Ger-
many has come. When a deadlock
on the question of coal deliveries
had settled on the conference to-day
Premier Delacroix of Belgium, chair-
man, arose and declared the sessions
suspended. He announced that if
the Germans were wanted again
they would be sent for.

The Allied officials sent an urgent
summons for Marshal Foch and
Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson,
British Chief of Staff, to return at
once to Spa to advise on measures
to enforce the Treaty of Versailles.

Marshal Foch will arrive to-mor-
row and Field Marshal Wilson later.
The Germans may have another
chance, but great nervousness reigns
this evening.

Military Action Imminent

Military operations appear to be
inevitable. The French army will be
put on the alert for a campaign in
the Ruhr region on a serious scale.
In Belgium military circles it is be-
lieved the Germans will resist.

Both Italy and Belgium will send
troop contingents to assist in any
military action that is undertaken.
England will take a prominent part.
All operations will be in the hands
of Marshal Foch and Field Marshal
Wilson. It is said that Marshal
Foch already has drawn up a plan
of campaign.

Premier Millerand insisted at the
conference session to-day that the
Allies could not agree to accept less
than 2,000,000 tons of coal monthly.
The Germans declared that the most
they could deliver would be 1,100,000
tons a month at present, 1,400,000 after
October and 1,700,000 later.

Disagreement Complete

After a long conference with the
French experts Premier Millerand said:
"We can do nothing more. There is
a complete disagreement with the Ger-
mans. I have had enough. I cannot
agree to a supply less than 2,000,000
tons a month."

The Entente premiers then retired
for a few minutes' earnest conversa-
tion. They drew up a reply to the Ger-
mans, saying the Allies were profound-
ly disappointed.

The German answer recalled how
the negotiations commission had reduced
its demand from 3,000,000 to 2,000,000
tons and had shown more conciliatory
consideration, not wishing to impose
demands without discussion.

Eyes Turned on Poland

In the midst of the sudden crisis
the Allies are anxiously watching the
situation in Poland. The German and
Bolshevik troubles arose with remark-
able simultaneity. The Allies
regard the situation in Poland as a
plebiscite in the other or
face the prospect of armed conflict
two new fields. German circles have
given out no hint that they will give
way.

"The Allies must come to some un-
derstanding," said Delegate Dernburg.
They cannot get anything like what
they want from Germany, only what
Germany can pay. More than 2,000,000
tons we need the cooperation of work-
ers. They must consent to work longer
hours. What would your railway men
reply if they were asked to forego over-
time pay for American debts to foreign
powers?

The Allies must decide whether
they will accept what we can pay or
whether they will let Germany go Bol-
shevik and enter the Ruhr themselves
to fetch coal."

Oppose Upper Silesia Plebiscite

The Germans in their answer an-
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